Next Sunday's Republic.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.

PRICE | In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

MEETING AND BANQUET OF THE CREDIT MEN.

National Officers of the Organization Entertained by the St. Louis Branch.

SUPPORT FOR RAY BILL.

Eloquence and wit were the order of the evening at the banquet to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Credit Men by the St. Louis members of the organization at the Mercantile Club last

board.

Three hundred guests filled the diningroom on the fifth floor and sat down to an
extensive mean. The speakers' table was
arranged in the shape of a double L that
reached down the entire side of the room.
The rest were seated at small tables, six at each, and there were tew vacant blaces. The mean card contained, besides the menu and toasts, photographs of the officers of the association and the Board of

The guests of honor were: President John Field of Philadelphia, James G. Camnon of New York, vice president of the Fourth National Bank and president of the Chamber of Commerce; T. H. Green of Sioux City, treasurer; W. R. Preston of Sioux City; F. W. Standart of Denver, vice president; W. A. Prendergust of New York, scretary; B. G. M. Mechen of Toledo; A. Young of St. Paul; John R. Ainsley of Boston and W. H. Taylor of Kansas City.

the Reverend John W. Day. After the viands had been served President Garrett H. Oliver, president of the local association, made a short address of welcome. He speke of having a Quaker and a Knicker-locker present and concluded with a tribute to the local secretary, A. H. Foote, whom he characterized as the moving power behind the whole affair and to whom too much credit could not be given for its success. This was enthusiastically applauded. President Oliver then introduced Cyrus P. Walbridge, who acted as toast-master for the evening.

Mr. Walbridge introduced E. A. Young of

Mr. Waldridge introduced E. A. Toing of St. Paul, who responded to the address of welcome. He declared that he thought St. Louis is destined to become the great dis-tributing point of the United States. President Field's Address.

President Field of Philadelphia delivered the principal address of the evening. He kept the crowd in good humor by his droll way of saying things. He told several anecdotes, acknowledging that he had kissed the Blarney stone three times. He told of the active part the association had taken in securing the passage of the national bank-ruptcy act, and pointed out several imper-fections in the law which it is desired to

James G. Cannon sounded a note of warn-ing to the members of the association, urging them not to seek too great a salary

enough buying took place to stop the decline. Brokers were unable to execute or-ders, and in various parts of the pit a half-dozen different prices were quoted for

the same month at the same instant, Op-

erators fought wildly for a place in the ring and standing room to execute their or-

The cause of the excitement was the

Government report, which proved a surprise to every one, being 500,000 bales larger than

the majority looked for. When the New Orleans crop expert, Henry Nell, placed the crop at 9,600,000, the majority of crop esti-mates ranged about 9,750,000 bales. The

trade prepared itself for a statement of about those figures from the Government. But this moon the figures were received from Washington, and in place of the 5,500.

606 bales, the estimate was 10,100,000 bales, or 1,000,000 bales over the crop of last year.

As consumption this season is expected to

prove considerably less than last year and the Indian crop is larger, the yield of 19,-

100,000 bales will prevent such a famine as

existed at the beginning of the present sea-

The feeling that there would be hardly

enough cotton to go around has prevailed in cotton circles for some time past, and

prices have remained very high in the be-

reason the market has been without the

usual short interest, and when the report was received at 12 o'clock there was little

that side of the market, and this askied

Just before the report was received a few

covered their cotton and prices ruled steady at about Saturday's figures. January sold

MRS. HERRINGTON SEEKS PLACE

When the figures were read every broker | expect

buying to support the market.

lief that the buying on small-crop views would send prices still higher. For this

GOVERNMENT REPORT CAUSES

PANIC ON COTTON EXCHANGE.

Bale, Breaking the Record of the

Last Two Seasons.

Liverpo

first time

Many large operators who are usually report demoralized the local cotton market short considerable cotton have not been on the cotton was a specific to-day. Prices for spots were approximately the considerable cotton have not been on the considerable cotton market here to-day.

at 2.60c for several minutes, and no one ap-peared willing to undertake obligations at that figure. The pit was quiet, with every of a million baies higher than any of the

LEPTILIC SPECIAL.



JAMES G. CANNON.

of New York, who address d the National
Association of 'redit Men at the Mercuntile Cirib last night.

would arge legislation at Jefferson City this winter. Credit, he said, is based en the laws of the country, and legislation in the interest of creditors can be adopted not the expenditure of money but by educa-

Meeting of the Executive Board.

W. H. Freston of Sioux City, one of the founders of the association, delivered a parody suited to the credit man on Markham's poem. 'The Man With the Hoe.' It was an original composition and was highly applauded. His address was a brilliant ef-

appliance. This address was a fermion of fort and covered all phases of the creditor and debtor subject.

Servetary W. A. Prendergast of New York, who is quite an orator, cut his speech short on account of illness. Jacob Furth wound up the evening with a few remarks.

The Precentine Board of the Credit Men's wound up the evening with a few temarks. The Executive Board of the Credit Mea's Association met at the Mercantile Club yesterday afternoon. The session was executive. Clevekind was decided upon as the place in which to hold the next meeting, which will take clace probably June 12 and 13, 1901. A plan by which the scape of the association could be extended to the Southern States was arranged, and an effort will be made to secure the co-operation of all industrial injecests in that section of the industrial interests in that section of the country. It is proposed to add the States of Texas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to the association. The cities of Chat-taneoga and Knoxville will be taken into the association.

careful. "Don't be dissatisfied," said he, "with any one except yourself. Work for your concern with increased vigor and increased zeal. Jealousy," he continued, "has ruined many men, and it is the duty of all the many increased to the many men, and it is the duty of all the many men, and it is the duty of all the many men, and it is the duty of all the many men, and it is the duty of all the many men, and it is the duty of all the many men and it is the duty of all the mercantile and the many men and it is the duty of all the mercantile and the many men and it is the duty of all the mercantile and the many men and th

said he understood that the credit me

The Missouri Logislature is honest, said he, "but it wants education, and with that it will do what is best for the State."

refered Zeal. Jentousy, he continued, has rulned many men, and it is the duty of all men to write to their members of Congress tectand by the men trader them could be casions."

Judge Selden P. Spencer's address was filled with bright stories of a legislator who had tried to do the best he could. He

Later, the excitement died down and prices

steaded somewhat, with January seiling up to 2.25c, and ruling around 2.25c for an

Receipts at Houston were placed at 2000

to 27,000 bales, and these large figures served to keep the tone nervous. Many expected

row, and were prepared for a further advance in prices on the reaction.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

one bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1999-1991. In the

making of this estimate the same methods

and agencies have been used that were em-ployed last year. Many thousands of gin-

ners have, however, made reports for the

cotton, per acre, is as follows: Virginia, 189; North Carolina, 189; South Carolina, 167;

Georgia, 572; Florida, 523; Alabama, 534; Mississippi, 52; Louislana, 224; Texas, 228;

Arkansas, 22; Tennessee, 17; Miscouri, 27s, Oklahoma, 218; Indian Territory, 289. The acreage, after eliminating all land

from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034.734.

DALLAS WARKET DEMORALIZED.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 18.—The Government report demoralized the local cotton market

mately half a cent a pound lower than at Saturday's close, and practically no busi-

ness was done. Less than sixty bales were sold in Dallac. Some farmers stored their cutton, others hauled their loads back to

DE SELIR SAILS FOR LISBON.

estimated yield in pounds of lint

of to show less weakness to-mor-

The Cow Jumped Over the Moon Babes in the Wood. Little Boy Blue Humpty Dumpty. See such Sport. Puss in Boots. Alladin. The Seven League Boots. Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday.

MOTHER GOOSE TO

DISASTROUS FIRE IN WHOLESALE DISTRICT.

Building at Nos. 717 and 719 Lucas Avenue, Occupied by Six Firms Almost Completely Destroyed-Total Damage Estimated at \$150,000.

Pire which originated on the third floor of the six-story building at Nos. 747 and 749 the six-story building at Nos. 747 and 749 taked at 955.00, and Fred W. Paramore, a member of the firm, stated last night that it was insured for about one-half of its man Martin Ryan did damage estimated at \$150,000 before it was under control, shortly after midnight. Before any of the eighteen companies that

Before any of the eighteen componies that responded to the two alarms had arrived on the scene the flames had eaten through the fourth, fifth and sixth floors and were bursting through the roof, but by dint of hard work, under nather adverse chromistances, the firemen confined the blaze within the four walls in which it started, and what might have proved one of the most discission fires in the history of St. Louis was averted by a narrow margin.

The partity destroyed building, which was excupted by six jobbine and manufacturing firms, is in the cuter of the wholesale district of the city, and if the flames had spread there is no teiling the amount of the mage that would have been wrought.

Street Car Lines Tied Up.

Gerwriters, stated last right that the walls were probably intact, and that comparation were probably intact, and

Street Car Lines Tied Up.

The fire was at its height just at the hour when the theaters dismissed their au-liences, and in the crowds which surged ward the burning building were hundreds driving the standard women, who rushed into clouds of smoke and through drenching showers of sprey to view the speciacle. They were repaid for the risk and discon-fert when, at II o'clock, the great roof gave any with a crash that could be heard above In Five Minutes the Market Declined \$2 a e din of the puffing engines and shouting emen, and a shower of sparks shot up into the air, illuminating the whole downtown district. They were forced to wait on the streets until the fire was practically under control, because all the street car lines in the district were tied up by lines of hose, which stretched from every fire plug within radius of five blocks.

New York. Dec. 10.—For two hours to-day there was more excitement on the Cot-ton Exchange than there has been for some years past. In point of fluctuation the mar-ket in five minutes broke the records of the past two seasons, and lost \$2 a bale before past two seasons, and lost \$2 a bale before Tons of water were pumped into the building, the most effective work being accomplished by two water towers in the al-ley in the rear, and four lines of hose which were carried up the fire-escape on the building of the O. J. Lewis Mercantile Company, which is directly opposite on La-

little effect upon the market, for a minute buter January was bought for 9.2c, and ruled around that figure for some time. By this drenching the fire was confined to the three upper floors, but the damage de by water below is almost as great as that done by fire above. Water found its way into the basement of the adjoining buildng on the east, and did damage that was impossible to estimate last night.

The fire was hardly well under way before Night Chief of Police Pickel arrived

on the scene with a squad of twenty patrol-men, who did good work in preventing aceldents and preserving order. There were Washington, Dec. 16.—The statistician of the Agricultural Department reports 16,156,-

Six Firms Suffered Losses.

and Harry Bohm.

Six firms occupied the building which wa burned last night. The first floor was occu-pled by Julius Glaser & Co., a firm composed of Julius and Morris Glaser, importers of laces, linens and embroidery, and the Linen Thread Company, Morris Glaser & Co., manufacturers' agents, also had an office on this theor. The second and sixth floors were occupied by the St. Loois Pants Manufacturing Company, of which Abraham Katz is president. The third floor was occupied by the Royal Skirt Manufacturing Company. The fourth floor, in which the fire was first seen, was occupied by the Agatstein Shirt Company, of which Pinces Agatstein is vice president and Isane Agatstein is secretary, nd the fifth floor was occupied by Boam frost & Co., a firm composed of Edward

Chief Swingley of the Fire Department and H. C. Hanley, an inspector for the Underwriters, stated lost right that the walls were probably intact, and that comparatively little material Temage extended on low the fourth floor. The fourth, fifth and shall there are consticuted by sixth floors are practically ruined, and there is much loss in other parts of the building by reason of the floods of water

The St. Louis Pants Manufacturing Com-pany, which occupied the first and sixty floors, were manufacturers of pants, the factery being on the top floor. The factory and the goods contained therein are a total loss, the sixth floor being the worst damaged by badly damaged by smoke and water. Smoke and water played haves with the stock and plant of the Royal Skirt Manuacturing Company on the third floor, and of the total value.

The Agatstein Shirt Company which occupled the fourth floor, is probably a loser to the full value of the stock that was carried on that floor. It was in the front, or south, end of this floor that the fire was first seen, and before firemen could get to work the flames had burst from every win-dow and had eaten their way into the fifth and sixth floors.

Bohm Bros. & Co. suffered complete less of their stock and plant on the fifth floor. They were insured in the Moses Fraley agency, and a member of that firm stated st night that the policies, which amounted \$7,000, would probably cover the loss. The agency of Pengnet & Hemenway enrurance on the Bohm Bres. & Co.

Adjoining Houses Damaged. Chief Swingley declared at 2 o'clock that t was impossible to give a detailed esti-

mate of the damage, because no firemental had been able to enter the building above the first three floors. He expressed the belief that the fire's ravages had been confined to the fourth, fifth and sixth floors, aithough the damage by water and smoke to the stocks on the lower floors was al-most as great as it would have been had the fire itself got to them.

the life itself got to them.

Water and smoke damaged the stock of the Hufusgel Shoe Company and the Me-Donald Manufacturing Company, in the building at Nos. 743-745 Lineas avenue, immediately east of the one that was burned and owned by P. Burns & Co., and to the stock on the lifth and sixth floors of the O. me when the hose got beyond their control, switched around, and, after drenchng everybody beneath, poured its volume of water against the window of the Lewis building until it had broken them. Abraham Katz, president of the St. Louis Pants Company, last night esting

The building is a double brick, six stories loss his compared to basement, and has been owned by fully insured. loss his company had suffered at \$25,00.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Generally fair Tues day and Wednesday; variable winds. For Illinois-Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds. For Arkansas-Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

1. Nesbit Law Sustained by Supreme Court, Government Report Causes Panic in Cotton

Credit Men Hanquet. Destructive Fire on Lucas Avenue. . Wichita Indians Get Decision,

Frye Says Hay Will Not Resign. Man and Wife Killed by Train. . Billhoard Put Up to Hide Advertise

Kerens Meets a Defeat. British Nepotism Denounced. John W. Gates Won the Rattle. Received Bad News in a Dream, Mission of the Bancroft to Colon, Gloomy View of German Finances. Chicago Ministers to Fight Vice,

Why Germany Did Not Intervene for t

Must Have a Wife Within a Week. Died Before Mother Arrived. dm Rayant Classes To-Niel Transport Arrives With Dead, Chaffee's Course Meets Approval.

5. Offers to Assist Would-Re Suicides City News in Brief. Morrison Case Sent to Jury.

Heavy Judgment Against New York. 6 Perceive at the Page Tracks Minneapolis Mayor Favors Boxing.

Bareball Magnates in Session, 7. Strike of the Santa Fe Telegraphers.

Involves America's Relations With Cuba. Operators Say End of Strike Is Near.

Society Notes. At the Theaters.

9. Allegations in Capen Divorce Sult The Railroads. Missing Boy Found in Sedalia.

ie Republic Want Advertisements. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths,

II. Republic Want Advertisements. 12. Grain and Produce.

Cattle Sales. 13. Pinancial News.

I. Captain Carter Remanded to Prison. Parents Wonder if He's Married. Anxious to Send Son to Prison,

seen last night none would either confirm or deny the report of Mr. Dupont's appoint-ment. President Whitaker said: "No appeintment has yet been made. Further than this I do not care to say anything at this time."

Messrs. Patrick Calhoun, Eugene Delano and James Duane of New York, representa-tives of Brown Brothers of that city, who ame to St. Louis last week to attend the secting of the Board of Directors of the Transit Company, departed last night for the East. Before their departure they were seen and asked whether the rumored selec-tion of Mr. Dupont was correct. They re-fused to confirm or deny the rumor, simply stating that no one had been positively de

cided upon. MR. DI PONT SILENT.

Bertelle Spic IAL. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—Antonie B. Du-Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—Antonie B. Du-pont, general manager of the Citizens' Street Railway Company of this city, when asked concerning the rumor current in St. Louis, seemed picased at the information leaking out that he had been tendered the seemed vice presidency of the St. Louis Transit Company, but declined to discuss the question or say whether or not he would accept the position.

CINE AT YILDIZ PALACE.

American Naval Officers Received by the Sultan.

Constantinople, Dec. 10 .- A dinner was given at Yildiz Palace to-night in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna, previous saip Acattacky, now at Smyrna, previous to which the United States Charge d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, introduced the officers to the Sultan. The Grand Vizier and other dignitaries were present at the dinner, Subsequently Mr. Griscom and Captain Colby M. Chester were received in private andleane by the Sultan, who afterwards received the other officers and addressed to them a few gracious words.

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

vantschoff Will Be Premier and Finance Minister.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 16.-The crisis caused by the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet, presided over by MM. Ivantcheff and

LEADING TOPICS NESBIT LAW SUSTAINED BY HIGHEST TRIBUNAL IN LAND.

Supreme Court of Missouri Upheld by Federal Supreme Court-Argument of Case Instituted by Auditor Mason.

Washington, Dec. 10.-The United States

Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of Isaac M. Mason, Auditor of St. Louis, plaintiff in error, against the State of Missouri, brought to test the validity of the Neshit election law.

Acting under the Neshit law, the Governor

Acting under the Neshit law, the Governor appointed James McCaffery, L. D. Kingsiand and G. J. Kobush members of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis, two being of one political party and one of the other. Thereupon two suits were instituted in the Circuit Court at St. Louis against these Commissioners, one by Aloe and other taxpayers of St. Louis and the other by Theodore C. Eggers, Circuit Attorney of St. Louis.

It was claimed that the so-called Neshit law was unconstitutional, in violation of the Constitution of the State and of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Fourteenth Amendment to the laws in the city of St. Louis from the operation of othe carlier statute.

"The contention that the Neshit law denied the citizens of St. Louis the equal protection of the laws, in violation of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of propositions, elaborated

tion of the Fourteenth Amendment to the in the argument of counsel, which we have constitution of the United States.

FIRST STEPS IN THE

The three new Commissioners sued out they contending that that court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter and that equity could afford no relief in such cases. Probiblions were issued in both cases by

the Supreme Court of the State, that court sustaining such contention. The Governor's appointees having taken office under the Nesbit law, demanded of Auditor Mason that he audit their accounts as Election Commissioners and draw warrants on the City Treasurer. Mason having declined to do so, the present action was instituted in the State Supreme Court by Commissioner McCaffery and others and a writ of mandamus asked from that court

An alternative writ, or rule to show cause, was issued by the Supreme Court of Mis-souri and served. Auditor Mason replied, and issue was joined. The case was argued in the Missouri Supreme Court and it awarded a peremptory mandamus, in the conclusions of which six of the seven concurred, three of them dissenting from a part of it

STATE SUPREME COURT TPHELD THE LAW.

The State Supreme Court held: "In the absence of a protest by members of the Senate, the objection made to a fall-ure to observe constitutional requirements in the passage of a bill through the two houses cannot be inquired into by the "That in this case the only protest in the

Senate was on the ground that it was a special and not a general law,
"That so far as relates to cities of 30,000 inhabitants or over, the Nesbit law repealed the 'Cardwell act' of 1885, and it was not necessary to discuss the effect of that act

In this case,
"Finally, that the appropriation for payment of Election Commissioners is avail-able for the payment of Election Commis-sioners appointed under the Nesbit law. "The court holds that the law of May 3L

185, is repealed as to cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over by the Nesbit iaw. This leaves the law of 1895 operative only in cities of 100,000 and up to 200,000 inhabitants, and gives us one law (the Nesbit) governing registration and elections in cities of over 200,00 population, and another (the law of 1805) governing cities of 100,000 and up to 300,000,"

A motion for rehearing was denied.

APPEAL TAKES TO THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT. An appeal was taken by attorneys for

Mason, and recently the case was argued in the Supreme Court. Appellants contended that the Nesbit law denies equal protection of the law as to

registration and elections; that it is unfair and partisan and unequal as to punish-ments; that it is unconstitutional because it contravenes the classification of article 8. section 5 of the State Constitution; that classification by the State Court is unreaonable and arbitrary, and therefore con trary to the Fourteenth Amendment, which protects the right of suffrage and requires equal protection of the laws; that a Federal question arises on the decision of the State Supreme Court, and that on this question the United States Supreme Court is not bound by the State Court.

The final decision of this matter, which

down by Associate Justice White, is as fol-

"The Constitution of Missouri, in force at June 19, 1859, usually referred to as the Nesbit law, in addition to prescribing certain qualifications as necessary to the right to vote, empowered the General Assembly of the State to provide by law for the regis-tration of voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand innatitants, and, further, directed that the General Assembly may provide

for such a registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise."

"A law, approved May 13, 1895, applied to all cities having a population in excess of 100,009 inhabitants, and, before the adoption of the Neshit law, the act of 1895 was op-erative in the city of St. Louis. The Neshit law, which applied to cities having a popu-lation of over 20,000 inhabitants, necessarily withdrew the city of St. Louis from the operation of the earlier statute.

reproduced in the statement of the case.
"The assertions referred to, it must be borne in mind, are made by a public official, who is seeking to avoid the perform-ance of duties enjoined upon him by the law the State against the Judges of the St. Louis
Circuit Court and Aloe and Eggers to prohibit that court from proceeding therein,
"Whether, under the ruling in Wiley vs. Sinkler, the plaintiff in error could properly rules the objection in question we shall not determine, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of Missouri entertained and considered the question whether the law in question violated the Constitution of the United States.

"In its final analysis it is apparent that the reasoning urged to sustain the propositions relied on must rest upon the assu tion that, under the Constitution of Mis-souri, but one registration law can be enacted, applicable to cities having a population in excess of 100,000 inhabitants, whatever the maximum number of inhabitants may be; that, as a natural consequence, the citizens of St. Louis cannot be classified separately from cities having a population in excess of 100,000, but less than 300,000 inhabitants, and that the law of 1895 more effectually protected the exercise of the rights and privilege of voting, and threw about the enjoyment of the right of suffrage greater safeguards than does the later law; therefore, the last enactment denies to the therefore, the last enactment denies to the citizens of the city of St. Louis the equal protection of the laws.

STATE'S DECISION MUST BE ACCEPTED.

"But the State Supreme Court has in this are decided that the provision of the State Constitution respecting the enactment of registration laws does not limit the power of the General Assembly to create more than one class composed of cities having a population in excess of 100,000 inhabitants, and, hence, that the Nesbit law was not repugnant to the State Constitution, This conclusion must be accepted by this court, (Backus vs. Fort Street Union Depot Company; Merchants' Bank vs. Pennsylvania. and cases cited.)

"in one aspect the argument urged against the validity of the provisions of the Neshit law depends merely on comparison of the requirements of that law with the act of INS. "All the other contentions are reducible to

he proposition that a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has resulted from the putting in force, by the General Assembly of Missouri, in cities having a population of over 209,000 inhabitants, of a registration law which, in the mind of a judicial triburnal, may not as effectually safeguard the right and privilege of voting as might be devised, considered alone, or with reference to a prior emetment.

"But the obvious answer is that the law in question has been declared to be valid under the Constitution of the State. The general right to vote in the State of Missouri is primarily derived from the State (United States vs. Reese), and the elective franchise, if one of the fundamental privileges and immunities of the citizens of St. Louis, as citizens of Missouri and of the United States, is clearly such franchise 'as regulated and established by the laws or Constitution of the State in which it is to be exercised.' (Blake vs. McClung, quoting from the opinion of Mr. Justice Washington at circuit in Certicid vs. Coryell).

"The power to classify cities with reference to their population having been exer-cised in conformity with the Constitution of the State, the circumstance that the egistration law in force in the city of St. Louis was made to differ in essential particulars from that which regulates the conduct of elections in other cities in the State of Missouri, does not in liself deny to the citizens of St. Louis the equal protection of

the laws.
"Nor did the exercise, by the General Assembly of Missouri, of the discretion vested in it by law, give rise to a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, (Chappell Chemical Company vs. Sulphur Mines Company and cases cited; Maxwell vs. Dow). "Judgment affirmed."

Elect Has Many Indorsements.

Mrs. Lillian A. Herrington, widow of State Hallroad Commissioner-elect Joseph candidate for the office of "folder" in the House of Representatives for the coming ession. Mrs. Herrington has been visiting friends in Jefferson City since the death of her husband, and yesterday consented to he would interpellate the Government tolet her name go before the House for the
position named.

Advices from Jefferson City are to the Hague of the Dutch and Portuguese Min-

Widow of Railroad Commissioner Portuguese and Dutch Ministers Leave Their Posts.

The Hague, Dec. 18.-The Portuguese Minister to the Netherlands, Count de Seilr, P. Herrington, who died December 1, is a | has sailed for Lisbon, and the Dutch Minister to Portugal, Baron von Heeckeren, is expected here from Lisbon this evening. Count Van Bylant, in the second Chamber, to-day notified the fereign Minister that

effect that Mrs. Herrington's candidacy has the indorsement of a large majority of members in both parties. members in both parties.

The office of "folder" pays a salary of the per day. The duties are folding and filing bills which are presented before the House, and wrapping and mailing packages of official papers.

Exequater of the Dutch Consult at Lorenzo Marquez. The feeling between the two countries has been further strained by the recent Anglo-Portuguese felicitations at Liebon. It is not believed that war will result from the diplomatic rupture.

FRENCH NOW TURN AGAINST ABSINTHE.

cotton interests in Dallas was prepared to Chamber of Deputies Recom- Rumored That A. B. Dupont Will mends Prohibition of Its Manufacture and Sale.

> Paris, Dec. 19.-In the Chamber of Deputles to-day, M. Marie Edouard Vaillant, yesterday that A. B. Dupont of Detroit, Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Department of Seine, moved a resolution call- Company of that city, would be appointed ing upon the Government to prohibit the to the office of second vice president of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic St. Louis Transit Company, liquors pronounced "danserous" by the This office was created at Academy of Medicine. The resolution was the directors of that company held last aimed at absinthe, the consumption of Thursday, for the purpose of giving to which has nearly doubled in France since President Edwards Whitaker an assistant 1894, and now stands at 10,000,000 litres an- who is familiar with the street railway

M. Vallant and others denounced the at least, of the active duties devolving upon spread of absinthe drinking, and laid stress | the president. upon the ravages among the population. "The increase of consumption of ab-sinthe," said the mover of the resolution, the office was created, was to select a prac-"marches arm in arm with the increase of tical ratiroad man for the position. The addition to the premierance will hold the

DETROIT MAN MAY GET THE PLACE.

Be Second Vice President of the Transit Company.

It was rumored in street railway circles

manager of the Citizens' Street Raffway This office was created at the meeting of

The purpose of the directors of the road. sinthe," said the mover of the resolution, the office was created, was to select a practical radical radical man for the position. The cases of driveling insanity, which will end by becoming a national malady."

The chamber adopted the resolution unant-mously.

The chamber adopted the resolution unant-mously.

The office was created, was to select a practical radical man for the position. The addition to the premiership, will hold the portfolio of Finance, with M. Tonscheff as Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Petroff as Minister of the Interior, succeeding M. Radslaveff.

business and who can relieve him, in part,